THE
CONSERVATIVE.

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DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1865. [No. 254.

LIFE'S MOMENTS.

Silently, steadily, swiftly they glide,
Unnumbered, unheeded, they come as they go;
Too late when united they form the full tide
Of life, we the current's direction would know.

Each separate rill from the fountain that flows
Through the sands we may guide and its channel direct,
But unite them, and then what intelligence knows
The course that the torrent itself will select.

So the moments of life which we fail to improve
Are not born to die, but pass into time,
Whose base, ever growing, no power can move,
Till it blends with eternity, boundless sublime.

And those moments no power can stay or recall,
We must use them or lose them—they never delay;
And oh! from our souls that bright shadows may fall
Upon them in passing, let us fervently pray.

BY THE GOVERNOR:

A PROCLAMATION,

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, It is incumbent on me by virtue of the high trusts your partiality has conferred upon me to watch with vigilance over your welfare, guard with fidelity your interests; and warn you of every approaching danger:

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the said State, actuated by a sacred sense of duty and love of country, do deem it necessary to address you in this manner in regard to the dangers and duties of the present time; earnestly praying that it may be conducive to harmony and good will, wherein only is to be found a safe and honorable deliverance from all our troubles.—It is known to you all, that in the beginning of these troubles, North Carolina was so decidedly opposed to imitating the secession of her Southern sisters, that any attempt to force her to do so by even a majority of her people, prior to the Proclamation of Lincoln in 1861, would most likely have resulted in civil war, among our own citizens. It pleased God, however, to prevent this calamity and to calm all the fierce passions of party bitterness, and to cause the most perfect unanimity by means of that Proclamation, which placed before us the dire necessity of either assisting or slaughtering our own brothers and friends. Interest, honor and sympathy combined to decide us upon resistance to what all united in condemning as a cruel and wicked war upon the homes and liberties of the South. With unexampled zeal we entered into the war, rushed forward our bravest sons, and poured out our richest treasures. With immense sacrifices, and varying fortunes, we continued the struggle, still with great unanimity for years. About the end of the third year, however, a portion of our people in common with many others throughout the South, seeing how our best citizens were falling, and how our fairest lands were desolated, began to urge that peace should be sought for by negotiations as well as by the sword. They argued that our Confederate authorities, moved by pride of opinion and embittered by the length and fierceness of the conflict, had not made a sufficient trial of statesmanship as a means of stopping the war; that no doubt if properly approached, either by commissioners appointed by our common government, or by the States separately—supposing diplomatic reasons would prevent the enemy from treating with the former—that our enemy would grant us better terms than we had supposed, and promising that if a fair and honest effort at negotiations should be spurned by the enemy or rejected then all classes and conditions of men in the South would unite in an earnest prosecution of the war. This was the first serious approach to a division among our people. Sympathizing with the reasonableness of this demand, though not with all the reasons given for believing in its efficiency, and being as sincerely desirous as it was possible for man to be, to stop the war on honorable terms, I, as your Governor, addressed President Davis in December 1863, and urged this course upon him. In answer thereto, he assured me that three separate and distinct efforts had been made to treat with the enemy, without obtaining even a hearing and that he did not see how a fourth one could be initiated without humiliation to ourselves and injury to our cause.

Trusting that Providence would yet open the way the matter rested here for another year. Many however, of our people, who advocated peace upon such vague and ill-defined terms as to cause doubts of their good faith and loyalty, continued sedulously to disseminate the opinion, that our own government alone was to blame for the continuance of the war, going so far in some instances as to threaten revolutionary measures for wresting the treaty-making power from its hands, and negotiating with the enemy ourselves, alleging that we could certainly get such terms if the States would act in their sovereign capacity, as would secure our property and slaves, by reconstruction. Since the beginning of the present year, however, two individuals from the North having visited Richmond on a peace mission, by the authority of President Lincoln, and having as our President supposed opened the way for another effort at negotiations, it was promptly made. He immediately sent a delegation through the lines for that purpose, consisting of Vice President Stephens, Judge Campbell late of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, Confederate States Senator, from the State of Virginia, men all eminent for their abilities, public services, and the long continued confidence and respect of their countrymen. The first two are well known to have opposed the beginning of this war, and to sympathize with the general desire for negotiations. They were met at Fortress Monroe, by President Lincoln, and Mr. Seward, his Secretary of State, who without allowing them to leave the boat on which they arrived, told them what appears in the following official report:

RICHMOND, Feb. 5, 1865.

To the President of the Confederate States:

SIR—Under your letter of appointment of Commissioners of the 28th, we proceeded to seek an informal conference with Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States upon the subject mentioned in your letter. The conference was granted and took place on the 3d inst., on board a steamer anchored in Hampton Roads where we met President Lincoln and Hon. Mr. Seward, Secretary of State for the United States. It continued for several hours and was both full and explicit. We learned from them that the message of President Lincoln to the Congress of the United States in December last explains clearly and distinctly his sentiments as to the terms, conditions, and mode of proceeding by which peace could be secured to the people, and we were not informed that they would be modified or altered to attain that end. We understood from him that no terms or proposals of any treaty or agreement looking to an ultimate settlement would be entertained or made by him with the authorities of the Confederate States because that would be a recognition of their existence as a seperate power, which under no circumstances would be done, and for like reasons that no such terms would be entertained by him from States separately, that no extended truce or armistice as at present advised would be granted or allowed without a satisfactory assurance in advance of the complete restoration of the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States over all places within the States of the Confederacy: that whatever circumstances may follow from the re-establishment of that authority must be accepted out and out. Individuals, subject to pains and penalties under the laws of the United States, might rely upon a very liberal use of the power confided to him, to remit these pains and penalties, if peace be restored during such conference.

The proposed amendments to the Constitution adopted by Congress on the 31st ult., were brought to our notice. These amendments provide that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, should exist within the United States or in any place within its jurisdiction, and Congress should have power to enforce the amendments by appropriate legislation. Of all the correspondence that preceded the conference herein mentioned and leading to the same, you have heretofore been informed.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
(Signed,) A. H. STEPHENS.
R. M. T. HUNTER,
J. A. CAMPBELL.

Thus you see that neither terms nor conditions were spoken of in the interview, but only subjugation offered us, the mere details of which they proposed to settle. At one blow, all our hopes in the humanity and moderation of our enemies were dashed to the ground. No terms or proposals of a treaty coming either from the Confederate States; or any one of the States would be entertained, but a complete, absolute and unconditional submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States, is required as a preliminary step to any, even the slightest cessation of hostilities. Seeing then that we can treat with the enemy, neither by the authorities of the Confederate States, nor by separate State action, what will be the result if we submit, as we are required to do? This we can partly judge by examining that constitution and those laws, to which we are required to yield obedience. That constitution is not the one we left. In addition to the changes it has undergone by corrupt and violent interpretation by Black Republican judges its wording has been so changed as to decree immediately and forever, the abolition of slavery. The "laws" to whose tender mercies we are referred, provide most minutely and particularly for the punishment of death by the halter, of every man, soldier, sailor or marine, civilians and others, who have been engaged in what they term rebellion. Not ceasing to punish with the death of the offender, the "laws" of the United States also provide that all his property, real and personal, shall be confiscated. The only mitigation of the rigor threatened by these laws, is contained in Mr. Lincoln's proclamation accompanying his annual message in December 1863, in which he proposes to hang only those above the rank of Colonel in the army and Lieutenant in the navy, and all civil and diplomatic officers or agents of the Confederate Government, and various other classes therein specified; coupled with a vague intimation to our commissioners in their recent interview, that whilst we must prepare to accept all the pains and penalties of the laws, we might rely on a liberal use of the pardoning power, vested in him. He also informs us that the terms set forth in his recent message of December last, wherein he re-endorses the above-mentioned proclamation will be rigidly adhered to.

Now then, we can sum up, in some sort, the consequences of our submission. Four million slaves, two hundred thousand of whom have been in arms against us, turned loose at once in our midst, our lands confiscated, and sold out to pay the cost of our subjugation or parcelled among negro soldiers as the reward of the slaughter of their masters; our women, children and old men reduced to beggary, and driven from their once happy homes; our mutilated and diseased soldiers, starving in rags from door to door, spurned by even pensioned negro soldiers, whilst the gallows grows weary under the burden of our wisest statesmen and bravest defenders; to say nothing of universal financial ruin and the intolerable oppression of a rapacious and vindictive foe, in the hour of conquest! Great God! is there a man in all this honorable, high-spirited and noble commonwealth, so steeped in every conceivable meanness, so blackened with all the guilt of treason, or so damned with all the leprosy of cowardice, as to say, yes, we will submit to all this! and whilst there yet remains a half million men amongst us able to resist! And who says the enemy will give us anything better? Not Mr. Lincoln; and do the weak and the vaccillating among us, know better than he does, what he will do for us?

Having made therefore a fair and honest effort to obtain peace by negotiation, and knowing now precisely, from the lips of the President of the United States, what we are to expect, what are we to do next? There is only one thing left for us to do. We must fight, my countrymen to the last extremity, or submit voluntarily to our own degradation. Let no man mistake the issue now—The line of distinction will be drawn plainly between those who are for their country, and those who are against their country. There is no half-way house upon the road. The purifying fire is even now burning throughout the land, and its consuming flames must separate the dross from the true metal. Degradation, ruin and dishonor on the one hand, liberty, independence and honor, if our souls be strong, on the other. Is it not worth another honest and manly effort? Aye, another, and another, and another, and a thousand, efforts, of our whole people. As North Carolinians, decendants of revolutionary heroes, and fathers and brothers of the noblest dead and living soldiers that ever drew a blade for human freedom, we cannot tolerate the thought of such base and infamous submission.

Should we willfully throw down an organized Government, disband our still powerful armies, and invite all these fearful consequences upon our country, we would live to have our children curse our grey hairs for fastening our dishonor upon them.

I trust and believe that there will be little difference of opinion in North Carolina as to the propriety of continued resistance. The great argument which will be brought forward to shake your honor and intended to incite you to despair will be that successful resistance is no longer possible. Some will tell you that we are already subdued; that the enemy outnumbers us, that our fighting men are all slain; our resources all exhausted and we might as well submit now. This, my countrymen, is false, and as frequently proceeds from a craven or a traitorous, as from an honest but mistaken spirit. Great as our calamities have been, straitened as we are for all supplies both of men and material, I tell you, in all candor, that when I survey our condition by the light of human history, I see no danger which threatens to be fatal to our cause, except this depression of spirit among the people and the still more fearful risk of internal dissension. So long as we remain one and *determined*, it is not in the power of our enemies to subdue us. "But except these abide in the ship, ye cannot be saved." All things may be supplied if we were but possessed of that bold and manly spirit of resistance to tyranny, of which liberty and independence are born. That alone can fill the widow's barrel and still the orphan's cry, can cast cannons and build ships of war; can raise up armed men from the dust of the dragon's teeth, can wrest tangible realities from the very jaws of impossibility. Without it, numbers but add to the agnominy of certain defeat, even as the Persian millions were whipped and shamed by the three hundred in the mountain pass. Are our men all slain? Over four hundred thousand names yet stand upon the muster rolls of the Confederacy, to say nothing of the many thousands who shirk. Where are they? Thousands upon thousands absent without leave, are lurking in the woods and swamps of the South.—Are our provisions all gone? Hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain now rot at the various depots of the South for want of transportation; and this transportation cannot be protected because these absent soldiers are not at the post of duty. Oh! my countrymen! if you would but rise to entreat, to shame, to drive them back to their country's standard. Has our territory been overrun? It has but how much of it has been held? The enemy marched triumphantly through the heart of our sister Georgia, and is *she* conquered? Except for the garrison at Savannah and the ashes of desolation on their track through the interior, Georgia has neither enemy nor the sign of enemy on her soil. So of most portions of the South which space does not permit me to enumerate. For four years, their countless legions have gnawed at the vitals of Virginia, yet to-day they claim not even all of her territory which is swept by their cannon. The cities they garrison, the land their armies actually stand upon, and the waters ridden by their fleets, are all that they really hold, or ever can hold except by our ignoble consent.

Let the balance of our cities go; Mobile, Charleston, Wilmington, Richmond, all, and if we are determined to be free our subjugation is quite as distant as ever. For thank God, the Confederacy does not consist in brick and mortar, or particular spots of ground however, valuable they may be in a military point of view. Our nationality consists in our *people*. Liberty dwells in the heart of her votaries, and the ragged, barefooted soldier, standing in the depths of the forest, or in the shadow of the mountain, can offer her sacrifices, which will be as sweet and as acceptable as those proffered in gorgeous temples in the midst of magnificent cities. So if our country and its cause, like to the kingdom of God, be enthroned in our hearts, then, indeed am I persuaded, that neither principalities nor powers, nor things present nor things to come, nor height nor depth, nor life nor death, nor any other creature shall be able to separate us from that independence and honor for which our people have suffered and our sons have died.

Therefore, my countrymen, having warned you of this danger which is upon us, I now appeal to you by everything held sacred among men, to bear yourselves as becomes your high lineage and future hopes. I implore you to lay down all party bitterness, and to be reconciled to your neighbor for the sake of your country; to use every possible exertion to restore absentees to the army; to divide of your abundance freely with the poor and the suffering; to strengthen the arms of your rulers, and to sustain your soldiers and their Generals; and to give cheerfully your aid physical, mental, and moral, in whatever sphere you may be, to prevent the degredation of your country, and the ruin of its people.

For the purpose of determining the best means of accomplishing this, as well as for giving expression to your opinions, I earnestly recommend that you assemble in primary meetings in every county in the State, and let the whole world, and especially our enemies, see how a free people can meet a proposition for their absolute submission to the will of their conquerors.

{L. S.} Given under my hand and the great Seal of the State, in our City of Raleigh, on the 14th day of February, A. D., 1865.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
A. M. MCPHEETERS, Private Secretary.

Headquarters, Reserve, North Carolina,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, February 13th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.

I. ENROLLING OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF NORTH Carolina will make diligent inquiry in their respective counties for the arms, &c., called for in Gen. Lee's appeal of January 25, 1865.

They are required to receive all arms brought forward under this appeal, and reporting them to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance officer Reserve, N. C.

By command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES:
JOHN W. HINSDALE,
251—3t. Asst. Adj. General.

HEADQR'S ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 25, 1865.

To arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers, pistols, saddles, and other accoutrements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are now required for use, and that they cannot be made so effectual for the defence of the country in any way, as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well armed and equipped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which have inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior.

To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession, that by keeping them they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves deriving any benefit from them. I therefore urge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly, to some of the officers designated below, such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry) as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender those in their possession.

Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused, will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their own defence, should remember if the army cannot protect them, the arms will be of little use. While no valid title can be acquired to public arms and equipments except from the Government, it is reported that many persons have ignorantly purchased them from private parties. A fair compensation will, therefore, be made to all who deliver such arms and equipments to any ordnance officers, officer commanding at a post, officers and agents of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, at any station, or officers in the enrolling service, or connected with the Nitre and Mining Bureau.—All these officers are requested, and those connected with this army, are directed to received and receipt for all arms and equipments, whatever their condition, and forward the same, with a duplicate receipt, to the Ordnance Department at Richmond, and report their proceedings to these Headquarters.—The person holding the receipt will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau.—While it is hoped that no one will disregard this appeal, all officers connected with this army are required, and all others are requested, to take possession of any public arms and equipments they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor, A reasonable allowance for their expenses and trouble will be made to such patriotic citizens as will collect and deliver to any of the officers above designated, such arms and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in the service, or who will report the same to those officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from outrage.

R. E. LEE,
General.

The officers receiving arms or accoutrements under this appeal are requested to state upon the face of the duplicate receipts given by them the condition of the articles, whether in good order or otherwise; and if not in good order, the per centage which should be deducted on that account.

These receipts may be presented for payment to any one of the following named officers:

Capt. J. M. Stevens, Richmond Arsenal, Richmond.
Major B. Randolph, Staunton, Va.
Major E. S. Hutter, Danville, Va.
Capt. G. S. Getty, Lynchburg, Va.
Capt. Chas. Semple, Wytheville, Va.
Capt. A. G. Brenizer, Salisbury, N. C.

By order of J. GORGAS,
Brig. General, Chief of Ordnance.

Official:
J. W. HINDALE, A. A. G.

Fall Distribution of the Literary Fund.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD,
Raleigh, Dec. 6, 1864.

The President and Directors of the Literary Board having made distribution of the School Fund, have instructed the following tabular statement to be made, showing the Fall distribution to be made to each county.

The amount of said distribution will be paid to those entitled upon proper application to the Treasurer of the Fund.

Z. B. VANCE, Prest. Ex. officio.

M. S. ROBINS, Secretary.

COUNTIES.	FED. P. P.	FALL DIST.	DEDUCT FOR DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND.
Alamance,	10,475	$1,217 69	
Alexander,	5,778	671 69	
Anson,	10,884	1,265 24	
Alleghany,	3,507	407 59	
Ashe,	7,800	906 75	
Beaufort,	12,428	1,444 76	
Bertie,	11,036	1,282 92	
Bladen,	9,864	1,146 68	
Brunswick,	6,954	808 29	
Buncombe,	11,882	1,381 27	
Burke,	8,288	963 47	
Cabarrus,	9,330	1,084 60	
Caldwell,	7,064	821 18	
Camden,	4,492	522 20	
Carteret,	7,398	860 02	
Caswell,	12,473	1,449 96	
Catawba,	10,064	1,169 92	
Chatham,	16,607	1,930 53	Wm. C. Abernathy, D. & D., and Sarah C. Foushee, $150.
Cherokee,	8,958	1,041 36	
Chowan,	5,357	622 75	
Cleaveland,	11,495	1,336 27	D. J. Webb, D. & D., & L. P. Webb, D. & D., 150.
Columbus,	7,612	884 89	
Craven,	13,797	1,603 88	
Cumberland,	14,037	1,631 77	J. R. Strickland, D. & D, & G. W. Hardie, B, 150.
Currituck,	6,406	744 69	
Davidson,	15,371	1,786 85	E. D. Fraley, D & D, 75.
Davie,	7,537	876 17	E. Orrell, B, 75. [75
Duplin,	12,936	1,503 79	N. J. Blanchard, D & D,
Edgecombe,	13,333	1,549 94	J. W. C. Luper, D & D, 75
Forsythe,	11,935	1,393 24	J. W. Gay, B, 75
Franklin,	11,278	1,311 65	
Gaston,	8,431	980 09	
Gates,	6,883	800.14	
Granville,	18,962	2,204 29	
Greene,	6,348	737 72	
Guilford,	18,606	2,162 92	U. L. Gardner, D & D, & S. A. Pegram, 150.
Halifax,	15,301	1,778 71	C. W. Porter, B, 75.
Harnett,	7,005	814 33	W. Holt, D and D. J. Holt, D & D, & F. C. McLean, B, 225
Haywood,	5,676	659 83	
Henderson,	9,895	1,150 28	
Hertford,	7,726	898 14	
Hyde,	6,617	769 22	Z. Flowers, B, 75
Iredell,	13,676	1,589 82	E. J. Hays, D & D. and E. E. J. Gaither, B, 150.
Jackson,	5,416	629 61	
Johnston,	13,690	1,591 45	
Jones,	4,365	507 43	
Lenoir,	8,158	948 36	M. Carter, D & D. N Carter, D & D, and J Carter, D & D, 225
Lincoln,	7,349	854 31	
Macon,	5,796	673 68	
Madison,	5,823	676 92	
Martin,	8,468	984 29	
McDowell,	6,598	767 01	J. A. Jamison, D & D, 75
Mecklenburg,	14,758	1,715 60	C. Levers, D & D, 75
Montgomery,	6,920	804 44	
Moore,	10,420	1,231 90	
Nash,	9,815	1,140 98	I. Pegram, B, and Z. A. Pegram, B, 150
New Hanover	17,582	2 043 88	D. J. Moore, B, 75
Northampton	10,653	1,238 59	
Onslow,	7,457	866 87	
Orange,	14,905	1,732 68	
Pasquotank,	7,747	900 58	
Perquimans,	5,820	676 57	J. C. Lane, D & D, 75
Person,	9,143	1,062 86	C. W. Wellburn, B, 75
Pitt,	12,691	1,475 31	S. E. Crisp, D & D, 75
Polk,	3,795	441 17	
Randolph,	16,135	1,875 67	
Richmond,	8,828	1,026 24	
Robeson,	13,307	1,546 91	
Rockingham,	14,219	1,652 94	B. Belton, D & D, 75
Rowan,	13,014	1,512 86	
Rutherford,	10,617	1,234 21	
Sampson,	13,812	1,605 63	M. Hall, B, and L Hall, B, 150
Stanly,	7,333	852 45	
Stokes,	9,414	1,094 36	
Surry,	9,881	1,148 65	G. Harris, D & D, 75
Tyrrell,	4,304	500 34	
Union,	10,304	1,197 88	H. Belk, D & H, J. Belk, D & D, and W. S. Belk, D & D, 225
Wake,	24,334	2,828 78	N. J. Dupree, R T. Clement, D & D, and J. Simpson, B, 225
Warren,	11,576	1,344 53	J. J. Read, B, 75
Washington,	5,371	624 38	
Watauga,	4,915	571 37	
Wayne,	12,726	1,479 38	J. L. Sumerlin & N. B. Sumerlin, D & D; H Sumerlin, and S. W. Sumerlin, D & D, 300
Wilkes,	14,266	1,658 40	
Wilson,	8,321	967 31	S. A. Owens, M. Owens, and B. Owens, B, 225
Yadkin,	10 138	1,178 53	
Yancey,	8,510	989 28	

The counties of Clay, Mitchell, and Transylvania will receive their shares from the counties out of which they were respectively formed.

It was ordered that the above tabular statement be published *one time* each in the following papers: Daily and Weekly Conservative, the Daily and Weekly Confederate, and the Weekly Standard, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Wadesboro' Argus, Western Democrat, Salisbury Watchman, Greensboro' Patriot, Salem Press, Iredell Express, and Asheville News.

251—d&w1t.

Negroes at Auction.

THURSDAY NEXT, 16TH INST., WE WILL SELL FOUR Young Negro Women, and two men.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auct'rs.
Feb. 14. 252—3t.

☞ CORRESPONDENTS WANTED, IMMEDIATELY.

BY FIVE YOUNG LADIES—ADDRESS AS FOLLOWS:
MISS LEOLA FAIRFIELD.
MISS BLANCHE ORMUND,
MISS GERALDINE GRAY,
MISS CAPITOLA BLACK,
MISS BELLE ORFIELD.
All of Warrenton, N. C.
Febrnary 11, 1865. 250—4t.

WANTED TO RENT,

A SMALL HOUSE IN THIS CITY, WITH TWO ROOMS, or a part of a house, for a highly respectable family of refugees—a lady and children, the husband being in the field. Apply immediately at the

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE.
January 28, 2865. 238—tf.

OIL FOR SALE.

20 BBLS. TANNERS OIL,
20 " Cotton Seed Oil,
5 " Linseed Oil.
Apply to W. R. MILLER,
Neuse Oil Mills,
Raleigh, N. C.
February 13, 1865. 251—3t.

Scythe Blades.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1865, I SHALL EXPOSE at public sale to the highest bidder all the Scythe Blades belonging to the State and them unclaimed by the several counties.

J. DEVEREUX, Q. M.
Feb. 14, 1865. 252—3t.
Fayetteville Observer, Winston Sentinel, Western Democrat, Asheville News, and Wilmington Journal copy four times and send bills to Conservative office.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 20 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	60 00
Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	90 00
Four days,	20 00	One month,	120 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	240 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

Headquarters, Reserve, N. C.,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, February 13th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 4.

I. MAJOR C. S. STRINGFELLOW, ASSISTANT ADJUTANT General, C. S. P. A., will relieve Capt. John W. Hinsdale, Asst. Adj't. General of Reserve of N. C., and the latter officer will proceed to join the 3d Regiment Reserves of N. C., as its Colonel he having been duly elected to that office on the 3d of January, 1865.

The Lieutenant General Commanding, in taking leave of Col. Hinsdale, tenders his warm congratulations on his promotion and earnestly hopes that the intelligence, zeal and gallantry, which has characterized his service as a Staff Officer, may be matured by experience into greater usefulness in his new and more extended sphere.

(Signed) TH. H. HOLMES,
Lieut. Gen. Commanding.

Official:
CHAS. C. STRINGFELLOW,
Major and A. A. General. 251—6t.
State papers copy 6 times.

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Sept. 11, 1863.

General Orders, No. 122.

III. The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

"Every person not subject to the Rules and Articles of War, who shall procure or entice a soldier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed,) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Ins'pr Gen'l.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE N. C.,
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 10, 1865.
(Official,) JOHN W. HINSDALE,
A. A. General.
252—7t.
State papers copy seven times.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayettevillee.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be wel hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.
Raleigh, Oc 29, 1864. 163—tf.

ROBBERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WAS ROBBED OF A FOUR HUNdred dollar 4 per cent. Certificate of Deposit, dated March 19th, 1864, No. 121, issued to me by J. M. Worth, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date application will be made for a duplicate. This the 20th day of January, 1865.

ALFRED CAVINESS.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

FAUCETT, LONG & CO.,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
GREENSBORO', N. C.

WILL GIVE STRICT ATTENTION TO THE sale of real and personal property, and solicits consignments.
January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

On Consignment and for Sale,

100 KEGS SODA.
LONG, FAUCETT & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

JOHN D. HYMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.
January 5, 1864. 218—tf.

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.
Price per hundred 75 00
" " doz. 10 00
" " single copy. 1 00
BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 2, 1865. 215—tf.

FOR RENT.

A LARGE AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITHIN A mile of the city of Raleigh, with 360 acres of land attached.
Apply to Dr. Joyner, Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.
January 31, 1865. 248—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

ATTRACTIVE SALE.

(To the Ladies)

ON TUESDAY, THE 28TH INST., AT THE SALES room of the undersigned, will be sold a most elegant and desirable collection of the various articles constituting the wardrobe of a lady, including many beautiful dresses and other things appertaining to a lady's toilet, of the latest foreign styles and patterns.

Also a case of very fine Corsets, damaged by salt water.

These articles will be exhibited to Ladies in the upper room of our store for two days next before the day of sale.

Bonds and good security, payable six months after the day of sale, will be required from the purchasers.

By order of the administrator.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.
February 3, 1865. 243—d3t&wtds.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROtestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, now published by the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Association in Charlotte, North Carolina.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., } EDITORS.
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., }

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE: For three months, $5. For six months, $10. For one year, $20.

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

All communications should be addressed, "Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
January 25, 1865. 235—tf.

NOTICE.

Rutherford County, N. C.

A NEGRO BOY WHO SAYS HIS NAME IS MAT, WAS confined in the public Jail of said County, on the 10th day of November, 1864. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high of dark color, and wore at the time a dark coat and pants, a black felt hat, and is rather slow spoken, and says he belonged to B. O. Kelly, of Lumpkin county, Georgia, that he was taken to work on the breastworks at Augusta, and to Charlotte, N. C., where he was sold by the Auctioneer of that place and was purchased by Benjamin Dickson, and he says he ranaway from Dickson to get back to his mistress. The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases made and provided.

G. W. CORBET, Jailor.
December 28, 1864 37—w6m.

50 BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF FOR sale. KINSEY & WARE.
Raleigh Dec. 22, 1864. 209—tf.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1865.

WE RE PUBLISH to-day the earnest, eloquent and patriotic appeal of our noble Governor to the people of North Carolina. We are anxious that every man, woman and child in the State, should read and ponder it well in his heart. It is a document that will bear re-reading, that comes home forcibly to the heart of every North Carolinian. It is not an appeal to the passions of our people, nor does it come from the heart of the Governor excited by the pride or ambition of place or position, nor by the fires of a passionate uprising of revenge caused by the first blush of the insults, cruelties and injustice of our enemies, but from a well pondered and cool investigation of all the surroundings of the situation. More than a week has elapsed since the full development of Lincoln's *ultimatum*—his last and final decree for the utter subjugation and ruin of the Southern people. Governor Vance truthfully portrays that *ultimatum*, after a careful consideration of it in all its bearings. In this exhibit he is borne out by every patriotic citizen of the State, who has taken the pains to look closely into the matter. It is a portrayal of what Lincoln means, is the a fancy picture, is not a high-wrought description, but is precisely what the Commissioners who had the interview with Lincoln and Seward, understand them to mean.

Ponder well the following aggregate of misery and ruin which must fall upon us, if we now dastardly and cravenly submit: The Governor says:

"Now then, we can sum up, in some sort, the consequences of our submission. Four million slaves, two hundred thousand of whom have been in arms against us, turned loose at once in our midst, our lands confiscated, and sold out to pay the cost of our subjugation or parcelled among negro soldiers as the reward of the slaughter of their masters; our women, children and old men reduced to beggary, and driven from their once happy homes; our mutilated and diseased soldiers starving in rags from door to door, spurned by even pensioned negro soldiers, whilst the gallows grows weary under the burden of our wisest statesmen and bravest defenders, to say nothing of our universal financial ruin and the intolerable oppression of a rapacious and vindictive foe, in the hour of conquest!"

Truthful as this picture is, our people at present, so hopeful and so confident of deserving a better fate, cannot realize the depth of the horrid pit of suffering into which we shall be plunged by submission. Some, blinded by their false hopes, deluded by the past, or irritated to madness by the ruin which has already fallen upon the country by causes which they had no hand in bringing on, or inflated by personal and partizan malice, will still cry there is hope. It will be said that Lincoln says, much may be expected from his mercy in the exercise of the pardoning power. What does that mean? Will any one dare to attempt to delude the people longer by such a subterfuge? Does it mean that the Union and the Constitution shall be restored as it once was when we were a happy people? Does it mean that your rights of property, your freedom of speech or of the press shall be restored? Does it mean, destroy your Confederate government and still your rights under your State governments, shall be preserved? Does it mean that you shall have any government, any rights, any property, any privileges, other than those which a malicious, vengeful and fanatical Abolition President and Congress may give you?—Does it promise you even liberty of conscience—the right to worship God according to the dictates of your consciences? Does it promise you a right to your lands, to your churches, your school houses, your lunatic asylums, or any other of your civil or moral or religious rights?

Fellow citizens, look at the matter closely. No such rights and privileges are promised us. The *ultimatum* is this: Lay down your arms and submit to the Constitution and laws which the Northern people will give you—a Constitution that sets at liberty at one dash four millions of ignorant slaves, incapable of self-government—an indolent and inflamable race for evil, ruled by their passions and necessities—a Constitution not only liable to constant infraction, but to constant change to suit the North—to laws which already condemn and denounce the Southern people as rebels and inferiors, and which fix the halter upon every officer of the Confederacy above the rank of Colonel—laws which confiscate our real and personal estates, our churches and benevolent institutions, and laws which, at the will of the North, may reduce us below the level of our slaves. The only pledge of mercy which Lincoln gives, is such forbearance as may be found in his heart towards us as rebels which may prompt him to extend pardon, when it is inflated by the lust of conquest! What hope is there then? Is there any escape in the mercy of Lincoln, from a fate far worse than death? Can there be the slightest hope for the fulfilment of the dreams of those who have counselled peace? None whatever.

The question then remains what will the people of North Carolina do? Are they willing to submit to the humiliation and degradation of Lincoln's terms? Are they ready longer to dally with the idle hope of peace and liberty, otherwise obtained than by "strong hands and strong hearts," and the blessing of a just God?

Fellow citizens, be not longer deceived by the tantalizing dreams of hope. Wake up—arouse ye to the realities of your position. Let North Carolina from the mountains to the sea board rise in her might and declare for liberty or death. Let the tocsin be sounded throughout the State, and let our young men and old men, our mothers and maidens, resolve that we will be free.

Let all discord and divisions be hushed—let by gones be by gones—let all partizan or personal differences on all sides be buried in oblivion, and let all hands rally to the sacred shrine of liberty and independence. Holding as we do political opinions adverse to many of our fellow citizens, we are ready to forget them—never once to name them, so long as our people come to the rescue to do or die. To secure unanimity, harmony and concord, we are ready to forget that we have ever been divided. We are ready to sacrifice all things personal or partizan, in the one great united effort, to resist the chains forged for us by the North, and to obtain liberty and indepeneence.

Gov. Vance calls upon the people to meet in primary meetings in every county in the State and resolve upon united and determined resistance. Let all classes of citizens who are able to wield a musket, without regard to party, sect or position buckle on the armor for the fight. Let those who have heretofore deserted their colors or who have stood back and sought protection from office and place, set the example. Let us not simply resolve but do, and do at once. Let our young men, middle aged men who are filling office either as details or exempts, show to the country that they are true men, by resigning them to the old men and women of the land, and rushing to the field of battle. The country needs every man. Let the rich, the men of property go first, and let the poor follow with alacrity. Our noble women will do their duty.—They are ready to stand by the stuff and if need be defend it.

Rally then people of the old North State, and vindicate the justice of our cause before God and the world. It may cost a hundred battles more—a fresh baptism of blood. Our noble heroes, half fed, half clad may many of them yet perish on the fields of the South, our towns and country may be ravaged by the merciless foe—we may be driven from our homes,—our wives and children may be widowed and orphaned, but if we are true to ourselves, true to the cause and true to God, victory shall be ours. Heaven will look down with compassion upon the uprising of our people for liberty and honor and life and Gods arm will save us from the ruin and degradation which threaten us.

UNION AND HARMONY.—The appeal which we made to the press of Raleigh, a few days ago—to *unite* in a call for a mass meeting of the people, in order to respond to the terms of peace, lately offered by Lincoln and Seward—was made in good faith, with an honest and sincere purpose. We earnestly desire, above all other considerations, the union and harmony of all our people in the struggle for liberty, which we are now making against the invading hordes of the enemy. We desire this above all considerations of self or party. To effect it, we are willing to sink every personal or political interest, feeling or prejudice. We believe the interests—nay, the very safety—of society itself, demands this "union and harmoney."

We clip the foregoing from our neighbor, the *Confederate* of yesterday. We most heartily endorse the remarks it contains. We noticed its call in a former issue "for a mass meeting of the people, in order to respond to the terms of peace lately offered by Lincoln and Seward," at the time, and expressed our entire approbation of its proposition, if carried out in the spirit of eschewing party which our neighbor urges earnestly and with great propriety at this time. How the proposition will be responded to by our other neighbors remains to be seen.

The *Standard* not having directly and distinctly met the proposition, as yet is treated to the following very distinct and practical proposition by the *Confederate* of yesterday:

We are willing to submit to the people whether they will fight for independence, or submit to Lincoln. Or we are willing to take the last proposition of the *Standard* to "let every administration man, and every original secessionist, and every war man from seventeen to sixty, at once volunteer, fill up our depleted regiments, or tender themselves in companies or regiments for the service. Let them do this, and our word for it the peace men will join them." We take the above proposition to be sincerely made; and that the meaning of it is, that *both* shall begin this good work—the *war men* and the peace men—the administration men and the peace men—the original secessionists and the peace men.

Now, we know no two men who can more appropriately set the example—no two men who can begin "to rattle the dry bones" better than ourself, and the editor of the *Standard*. Let us begin. Let it be we two, who raise the cry "come boys." We wish the *Standard* both to advise and act.—*We* are prepared to go both.

Let the meeting then be held; and let us take the lead. Such a lead will insure followers.

It will be gratifying to the public, we doubt not, to see that the *Standard* is now met on its own terms; and there is prospect of "Union and Harmony." If there be not, it will not be our fault. Let the day of meeting be fixed.

OUR PAPER for a week or two past has appeared printed so badly as to hardly be readible. It proceeded from causes that we could not instantly control. We have however used our best efforts to remedy the evil at the earliest moment possible, and we think our readers may rely on its not appearing in so bad a dress again.

In our issue of the 14th inst., we said that Lieut. Theodore C. James of the 3d Regiment N. C. Troops had been assigned to duty as commandant of the Post at Raleigh.

Col. —— Parker of the 30th N. C. Infantry has been assigned to this duty and Lieut. James who has been appointed adjutant is at present acting commandant.

THE PROGRESS' IDEA OF A FLOURISHING PAPER.—Fifty dollars Confed for subscription from one city in a single day (?)

The Home Guard in Capt. Hall's district in Iredell county, says the *Express*, were out scouting one day last week, and captured a couple of deserters from Wilkes county, brothers, by the name of Alexander. Wild, another from the same county, who attempted to escape, was shot and died in a few moments. A just retribution.

INCREASE OF SALARIES AND FEES.—The Legislature passed an Act increasing the salaries and fees of certain public officers in this State:

For the year 1865: Governor $15,000, a Counsellor of State $40 per day when engaged in public business, and 30 cents per mile to and from his home, Judges $7,000 each, Treasurer $7,500, chief clerk to the Treasurer $3,500, second clerk $2,500, Secretary of State $3,500 and four times the fees heretofore allowed, Comptroller $3,000, and his clerk $2,500, Governor's private Secretary $2,500 and quadruple fees, Supreme Court Reporter $1,500, Clerk to Supreme Court $1,500 and quadruple fees, Marshal $15 per day while attending the Court, County and Superior Court Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., quadruple fees, State Salt Commissioner $3,000 and travelling expenses, Surgeon General the pay of a Brigadier and traveling expenses, State Auditor $4,500, his first clerk $3,000, second clerk $1,500, Superintendent of Common Schools $2,500, keeper of the Capitol $1,500, Adjutant General the pay of a Major General, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and their clerk each $50 per day while engaged in public business.

WE HAVE PUBLISHED within the past few days several of the speeches delivered at the recent mass meeting in Richmond, Va. We have done this, not because we approve of all the sentiments uttered by every one of the speakers, whose speeches we have published, but as a part of the history of the times.

We notice that Secretary Benjamin, whose speech we published yesterday, urges the employment by us of negro troops, upon certain conditions. Against a proposition of this sort we have too often spoken to render it necessary to repeat our dissent from it now. Our opposition to it arises not from an unwillingness to give them up, if more necessary to the defence of the country in that capacity than any other, and we believed they could be made available as soldiers at all; but instead of increasing our military strength we feel sure that they would generally go over and fight on the other side, if fight they must. And they are, as we conceive, absolutely essential to the agricultural interests of the country, which for the purpose of prosecuting the war demands to be carefully looked to just now.

But there are various points of view in which we think the holding of such meetings may do us much good. They would, if held in all parts of the country, waken up our enemy from the delusion into which they have been led, that we are ready to submit to any terms they may dictate; however ignominious and disgraceful they may be. And until they are thus awakened, we may talk and fume and swagger about peace as much as we please, and we only deepen and strengthen their delusion, and render the chance of peace but the more remote, unless we are ready to surrender ourselves as slaves to our foe.

Then let our people meet and speak out their sentiments all over the land; and it will have a powerful effect, not only in undeceiving our enemy; but in giving us real and substantial military force with which to meet the enemy in the field. Our generals are now in command of numerous and powerful armies, but not so numerous as they should be, and why? Because both many of our people and our soldiers have been misled and discouraged by certain political heresies industriously circulated in our midst, by which great numbers of our soldiers have been induced to absent themselves from their commands without leave. We grant that our government has from the beginning pursued a very unwise course, has treated its most loyal citizens in such a way as to repel rather than conciliate their affection and confidence. But it is perfectly manifest that this could never have increased the evil of which we speak to such a magnitude as it has assumed; had not some good men naturally, soured at this treatment, been misled to believe that our government was not sufficiently desirous of peace; and others, politicians by trade, willing to assume any position in the world, even to sell their country and their birth-right for a mess of pottage, if there is a hope of gratifying their ambition thereby, labored with might and main to increase this impression and dispirit both our soldiers in the army and our people at home, to do which the government had but given them too good a handle. But now that the peace bubble has burst—that our citizens plainly see who is responsible for the continuance of the war—that our people who were honestly mistaken are undeceived—and the mask rudely but properly torn from the demagogical peace-croaker by the *Yankees themselves*: let our people bestir themselves and speak out—let them encourage—nay if needs be, force those who have abandoned their flag back to the side of their comrads in arms; and we think we hazard nothing in asserting all will go well in the field; and in thus undeceiving the Yankees as to our determination never to surrender ourselves up as their slaves and strengthening our army by the return of those absent without leave, much will be done toward hastening that honorable peace we all so much desire. We would suggest that the immediate return of those absentees is not only of the utmost importance to the interests of peace and the country but to those misguided delinquents themselves. Gen. Lee has recently issued an order pardoning all who may come forward and surrender in twenty days; and that no application for pardon or clemency will hereafter be extended to those who fail to comply. Every consideration of humanity to these misguided men themselves as well as the weal or woe of the country depending upon the strength and prowess of our armies demand of every patriot to use his utmost influence and exertions to induce these men to return to the post of duty *now*. Their speedy return, if the truthful Gen. Lee is to be believed, will decide *their* fate in their own favor, and may, and probably will hasten the rising of the sun of peace, to dispell the dark clouds of war that now envelop the land.

A meeting was held on the 31st ult, by the officers and men of the 5th N. C. Cavalry, Capt. N. P. Rakin presiding and Sergeant Chas. Haigh Secretary, at which the following resolutions were read by Col. Jas. H. McNeill, accompanied by a few appropriate remarks from him, and from Captains Harris and Galloway, Sergeant Winslow and others, and adopted:—

Whereas, contrary to the wishes and expectations of many in our beloved Confederacy, the year 1864 has closed without a termination of the war.

Resolved, unanimously, That we deem it proper to renew the pledge made by us one year ago, upon the occasion of re-enlistment to serve our country in weal or woe, as long as the foot-steps of a foe pollutes our soil.

Resolved unanimously, That we deem ourselves as a people abundantly competent to maintain our *independence*; and we deprecate even the agitation of the question of yielding one iota of our long cherished *rights or opinions respecting negro servitude* in order to propitiate the favor of foreign powers and thereby secure *recognition* or *assistance*.

Resolved, unanimously, That we send word of cheer to the loved ones at home and bid them be of good heart. By the blessings of God, under the leadership of our beloved Gen. R. E. Lee, the army will yet conquer an honorable peace. As a part of that army, we cheerfully propose for the coming campaign, determined to be behind none in devotion to the cause and strict adherence to duty. Who can be a laggard in a cause so holy and just as ours! Truly

He who falters is a dastard,
He who doubts is damned.

CHAPLAIN OF THE 4TH N. C. INFANTRY.—Rev. B. F. Long, of the N. C. Conference, has accepted the Chaplaincy of the 4th N. C. Regiment, Cox's Brigade, now near Petersburg.

For the Conservative.

IN THE TRENCHES, BELOW WILMINGTON,
February 10, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—Sir: For the information of the friends and relatives, please publish the following list of prisoners, captured from my company below Wilmington, on the 19th of January.

Lieut Frank Foy, Sergt Caswell Koonce, Sergt James Howland, Corpl Benj Brown, Corpl Haywood White, Corpl E Hardy, Privates Ivey Andrews, Ed Fields, Reubin Hood, Samuel King, Job Metts, James Hollock, Owen Sylvant, Moses Gooding, Levi Whaley, C C Smith, John E Gooding.

W. J. RASBERRY,
Capt, Co. F, 66 Regt. N. C. T.

FROM BELOW

We learn, says the Wilmington *Journal*, that active skirmishing was going on all day Saturday between our forces at Sugar Loaf, and those of the enemy below, Towards night they advanced in force, driving in our skirmishers and making three attacks upon our main line, all of which were handsomely repulsed, with considerable, we might say heavy, loss to the enemy. Our casualties were about twenty.

Finally the lines were resumed pretty nearly as before, and all remained quiet yesterday, with the exception of some shelling by the enemy's fleet.

On Saturday one of the monitors in the river threw some of her fifteen inch shells at Fort Anderson, with the effect of killing one and wounding another of our men.

The following persons, wounded in the above fight were received at General Hospital No. 4 on Sunday:

James Newman, Co. E, 66th Regt N. C. T. leg amputated—Pactolus, N. C.

D. F. Jenkins, Co. E, 43d Regt N. C. T., contusion back, severe—Smith Grove, N. C.

Wm. J. Williams, Co. E. 27th Regt, fractured thigh—Red Oak, Ga.

KIRK'S RAID IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Iredel *Express* says:

We are reliably informed that the Yankee and tory force at Piedmont Springs in the extreme northern portion of Burke county, ha dwindled down to nothing. Kirk was, doubtless, many miles away while the rumors of his advance were rife, and only a few tories showed themselves at Piedmont There is now no enemy there as we are reliably informed, our soldiers having, during the last few days, scoured that whole region, capturing only two deserters or tories.

Morganton, Lenoir, Wilkesboro' and all the prominent localities, in those regions are still unmolested, and are, probably, as secure as any portion of the country, the few tories where little thieving operations, have been so magnyfied, are aware to the North in their mountain hiding places. When will groundless rumors cease to annoy the people of the up-countr.y

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THE NORTH CAROLINA DELEGATION.—We violate no confidence in saying that at consultation between the members of Congress from North Carolina, and the commissioners recently sent by the legislature of that State to confer with the Confederate authorites, it was the *unanimous* recommendation of the Congressmen, and the united opinion of all, that no movement for a State Convention be instituted or encouraged.

The commissioners, we are further informed, expressed themselves much gratified by their interview with the President.

It is delightful to record these evidences of harmony among ourselves, and if such was the spirit before Lincoln put his late effort upon us, and made a fresh declaration of his intolerable designs, we may confidently anticipate the most perfect and enthusiastic unanimity on the further prosecution of our great struggle.—*Rich. Sentinel.*

NORTH CARLINA SOLDIERS.

LEE'S ARMY, Feb. 8th, 1865.

We, the undersigned, members of Company C., 13th Reg't N. C. T., (these present,) would scorn a yoke of tyrany, such as Lincoln designs for free men. We still declare our devotion to the cause of independence, only asking Congress to sustain us with the men and means of the country, providing for our families, husbanding all things with prudential care, bringing out those ensconced in easy places and put in their stead those who have from physical disability lost their health and are unfit for field service.

(Negro Brigades may contribute something—let them be forthcoming.)

H M Long, 1st Sergt,	S J Saunders,
W F Farley, Sergt,	Wm E Stone,
John W McCain, Sergt,	Josiah Mitchel,
J A Burton,	" Jno J Worsham,
A J Burch Corpl,	Y B Davis,
Jno G Windrick, Corpl,	Wm Allen
Franklin Resman,	W T Mabe
F C Stricklin.	A Price,
S F Armfeft,	H E Powel,
W y Brandon,	Wm A McCain,
	Farmville R Stegall

Richmond *Examiner* and N. C papers please copy. These are tried men and true soldiers.

T. C. Evans,
Capt, Comd'g Co.

From the Confederate.

HEADQ'RS 48TH N. C. REGIMENT,
February 8th, 1865.

Mr. Editor:—Please publish the following list of casualties in the 48th N. C. Regiment in the battle of Hatcher's Creek, Feb. 5th 1865.

Co A Killed—none.

Wounded—J C Hamly, severely; J Williams, slightly; J Broom, slight; W T Hubb, severely.

Missing—L Murbs.

Co B Killed—none.

Wounded—Sergt J M Conrad severely; H Haily, slight; J Morris, slight; W Davis, slight.

Co C Killed—G R Clodfelter.

Wounded—J S Arthrus.

Wounded and missing—J M McCracklin, W L Davis, C Medlock, mortally; A Hoover, severe; W Hair, slight.

Co D Killed—H Taylor.

Wounded—Sergt Austin, slight; Private M Hemsucker, slight; Lieut Shaw, slight.

Co E Killed—Lieut H W Laney.

Wounded—W Smith, sereve; R W Henson, slight; W J Davis, slight; J Melton, slight; A Jenkins, slight.

Co F Killed—L Fincher.

Wounded—Jack Waller, mortally, (since dead); Sergt R R Gordon, slight; Private W G Thomas, slight; A Collins and H S Falk, missing

Co G Killed—none.

Wounded—J W Baker, mortally; W Bright, severely; Corpl J B Guthrie, severely; Privates J M Foushee J E Watson, M Grubb, M Blair, D H Snyder and A Moore, slight.

Missing—T B Baker,

Co H Killed—none.

Wounded—J Essex and missing.

Co I Killed—H Willims.

Wounded—W Medlin, slight.

Co K Killed—none.

Wounded—J Essex, severe; J McRae, slight; S Venable, slight; H Chritzfizer, missing; J Lodac, slight.

Total: Killed—Officers 1; Privates 4.

Wounded—non-commissioned officers 3; Privates 40.

Missing—Officers none; Privates 9.

By reference to list it will be seen that 4 of the missing are known to be wounded.

C PLYLER,
Capt. 48th N. C. T.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Another Dispatch About Conference.

RICHMOND, Feb 14.

Seward in his report to Adams of the late conference, says: What the insurgent party seemed chiefly to favor was the postponement of the question of separation upon which the war is waged and the mutual direction of the efforts of the government as well as those of the insurgents to some intrinsic policy or scheme for a season, during which their passions might be expected to subside and the armies be reduced, and trade and intercourse between the people of both sections be resumed. It was suggested by them that through such postponement we might now have immediate peace with some not very certain prospect of ultimate satisfaction, and the adjustment of the political relations between the Government and the States now engaged in conflict. The suggestion, though deliberately considered, was nevertheless regarded by the President as one of armistice or truce, and he announced that in no contingency would he agree to a suspension of hostilities except on the basis of disbandment of the insurgent forces and the restoration of the national authority throughout the States of the Union.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb. 14.

One thousand and fifty returned Confederate prisoners are expected from Varina to-morrow.—It is understood that the exchange of prisoners will now proceed regularly.

No later Yankee papers to-night.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Feb. 14.

The Senate adopted a report from the Committee on Conference on the bill to promote the efficiency of cavalry after a debate.

The Senate regarding the business of conscription resolved into secret session.

In the House Mr. Barksdale from the special committee to whom was referred the bill introduced by him relative to the employment of negroes as soldiers reported back said bill with a recommendation that it pass.

It was made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. Miles asked and obtained leave to permit the minority to report from the same Committee. The report of the committee on conference on the bill to promote the efficiency of the cavalry was adopted.

The bill to punish frauds against the Government was rejected.

Several bills were considered and passed including the House bill for the organization of field Artillery.

The House then resolved into secret session.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 14.

Yankee papers say Thomas and Wilson are about to sweep through Mississippi and Alabama as soon as the weather will permit with a large force of cavalry and mounted infantry.

MOBILE, Feb. 11.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser dated Senatobia 11th says:

Memphis papers of the 7th and 8th have been received.

The Herald's Washington special correspondent says:

Those in position for knowing, regard the result of the peace commissioners to Washington as far from a total failure.

The Washington Chronicle says: The only condition to an honorable peace has been declined by the rebel Commissioners, that condition being the restoration of the Federal Union and obedience to to the laws of Congress.

The Times special correspondent says Lincoln assured the Commissioners that if the South would return to the Union under the Constitution they would be treated with the utmost liberality, but without that recognition, the war must and would continue. Neither side yielded a hairs breadth.

Lincoln and Seward returned to Washington and and the result of the conference was laid before the Cabinet who endorsed Lincoln's course and are unanimous in the determination that the war must continue.

The Commercial's Washington correspondent says:

It is asserted that Lincoln will issue a proclamation showing the result of the peace negotiatons and urging the people to fill up the ranks for a more vigorous prosecution of the war.

Gold in New York, on the 6th was two hundred and thirteen.

DIED,

At Pettigrew Hospital, Raleigh, N. C., of Typhoid Pneumonia, on Monday, the 13th inst., Private NOAH H. SUTTON, Company E, 3rd N. C. Cavalry.

The subject of this notice was a citizen of Lenoir county, N. C. Though comparatively a young man, he leaves a wife and children, numerous relatives and friends to mourn his untimely death and their irreparable loss. He was a good citizen, a most estimable christian, gentleman and a gallant soldier.

Though he fell not amid the blood and carnage of the battle-field, his memory will nevertheless, be cherished among the honored list of those Southern Braves who died in defence of freedom's cause.

Death often selects a shining mark, and those whom we love most dearly and respect most highly, are the first to fall beneath its unerring stroke. For his bereaved family, relatives and friends, the most heartfelt sympathy is felt.

"Tears fell when thou wert dying,
From eyes unused to weep;
And oft where thou art lying
Shall tears thy cold turf steep."

R. M. A.

New Advertisements.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM THE N. C. R. R. DEPOT ON SUNDAY NIGHT the 12th inst., a medium sized dark bay Mare. At the time of her loss she had on both saddle and bridle. For her return or information leading to her recovery, a handsome reward will be paid. Apply to

DR. THOS. H. HILL,
or MAJ. HOOPER, Q. M.

Feb. 16, 1865. 254—d3t.

$100 REWARD.

STOLEN ON THE NIGHT OF 25TH INST., ONE MILK and cider mare, medium size, black mane and tail, foretop cut off. I will give the above reward for any information that will lead to a recovery of the above Mare.

JEMIMA P. BARKER,
Williamsboro',

Feb. 16, 1865. 254—1t.

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. F. H. PERRY as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner at the February Term for Wake County. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of his duties.

Feb. 16, 1865. 254—d4t.